

OK

W. E. B. DuBois

Endelman

"Siberia in Europe"
(Along the Petchora)
HENRY SEEBOHM
Scitney & Wilford

Not Aug. 12.

As we were leaving Wrangel Land I saw two small seals come up a number of times close alongside the vessel. Both were smaller than or at most not larger than the smallest species of seals at St. Michael - their head appeared entirely of a dusky chestnut color joined in a well defined line of demarcation by the silvery gray of the neck. The chest reached to the base of skull. Capt. Hooper tells me that he saw others of this same seal last year when cruising along the ice in this vicinity.

Leaving on Wrangel Land

August 12

In the early morning the fog lifted & we stood back into the ice for the hour. We found the ice had moved still nearer toward shore so that we layed about a couple of miles to steam through. The boat held on to shore faintly through the drifting fog & the jagged faces of the hills stood out distinctly as we began pushing our way among the floes of ice. Just before us a small boat came in from following down a small cut between the rounded hills & running into the sea. As we thumped our way in through the ice mist & stillness saw no kelp or sea weed but no other signs of life - the ice became less clear shore, the top of the hills began grinding &

running with several times
the engines stopped this
with the work started the
fastenings were up and when
an accident for as he was
shot forward here when a
ground ice of ice in 8 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
fathoms of water while the rest
of the pack lighter but still very
heavy ice was running 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
miles per hour to the north along
the coast and should we be
chance to descend we would
be swept off into the wider of
the not unknown by a piece
to the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all probability
the granite has neither
fallen As it was however we
were fortunate in reaching a
small open space of water
but mostly the shall
and whose current keeps
the ice off from a few rods
down & dropping the anchor

Position of the mouth of Clark's River - { 17° 0' 35"
17° 21' 04'

Mouth of Clark's River East Coast, Wrangel Land August 12, 1881

the cutter was lowered to the Capt doctor Major Reynolds who had been thrown from a stricken & shaky boat made up of crumbling black slate upon which in the middle of this break lay strown about a dozen drift logs varying from 6 inches to twelve feet in diameter at base from a broken rotting tree a dozen pieces of iron was taken but to our surprise they strown among the other drift wood the following articles

showing man's handwork -
Stump of tree which has been cut
with an ax - a small sharp like
a small bowie knife - a piece
of board which makes a flat bottom
as wide as - two pieces of
wood from some vessel both
showing soft sides - and a
double bladed paddle of

its new slowness) before
red but lifted ~~once or twice~~ enough to
give a momentary glimpse
at the bases of some green
higher mts. It was very visible
along the monadnock summits
ridges forming the back of the
coast. Unfortunately, however,
the poor visibility to the
tops and absence of a common
satisfactory glimpse at these
over which from 3 high peaks
visible just off shore on a clear
day Capt. H. calls these ~~the~~
Muir Mts.

The summits of the high mts
were smoothly outlined & one
would see by the faces
of the cliffs along shore the
stroke and form about of
regardless of the angle, then
took to the plane of the surface
showing marks of the overworking
glacial action.

As we came to anchor about
ships length off shore a couple
~~of~~ of 2 do. Ducks (female)
with a half grown brood
rock swam gently away along
the shore beyond the mouth
of the river (one. V-riga) and on
leaving the pleasant chatter
of a couple of ~~and~~ families
of Snow Buntings greatest
as these poor little fellow
flitted up from the top of
the rock among the drift wood
and took refuge some on
the great rock just half
covering the face of the cliff to
the right while others scattered
about in the vicinity over the
hillsides & along the stream.
The crowding back cliffs with
running veins, a white
grainy dragging irregularly
across the faces with the narrow
snow blocked rock at their base

offered no inducement for any
one to linger there so we
left as soon as possible
with the American flag and
dropped on the gently sloping
hillside. At first I saw only
the cows on the Corwin
crawling out of a waste gully
of stones & young trees
backed by the Corwin ridge
to which we walked with
the red shirts that we started
about this way & that on the
M. L. which woods were so
unusually poor recent rains
and less rain since at the
sharpened sides covered the
surface with fine soft frag
in shale of which however
a sparse scattered vegetation
dotted the ground here & there
with green leaves here & there
relics of a stricken & bare
desolation whose cold fog

bound shores abeam, it
was a relief and attempt to make
this silent ~~desert~~ and
unknown wilds. Walking
alone over the granite upland
there about was a swirl of
its species and others for two
or three rods there seemed to
exist a foot or more of crumbling
slate & mud the utter
desolation of the country without
a sign of animal life seemed
to strike into ones mind with
a chill & sting impossible to
describe. A few yards farther
I reached the top of a small
rise & was much pleased to
see a Snowy Owl rise & fly
hurriedly away though I
was fully 200 yds distant
from it a little later I
found some ferning rocks
in dry spots and near
the banks of the river in two

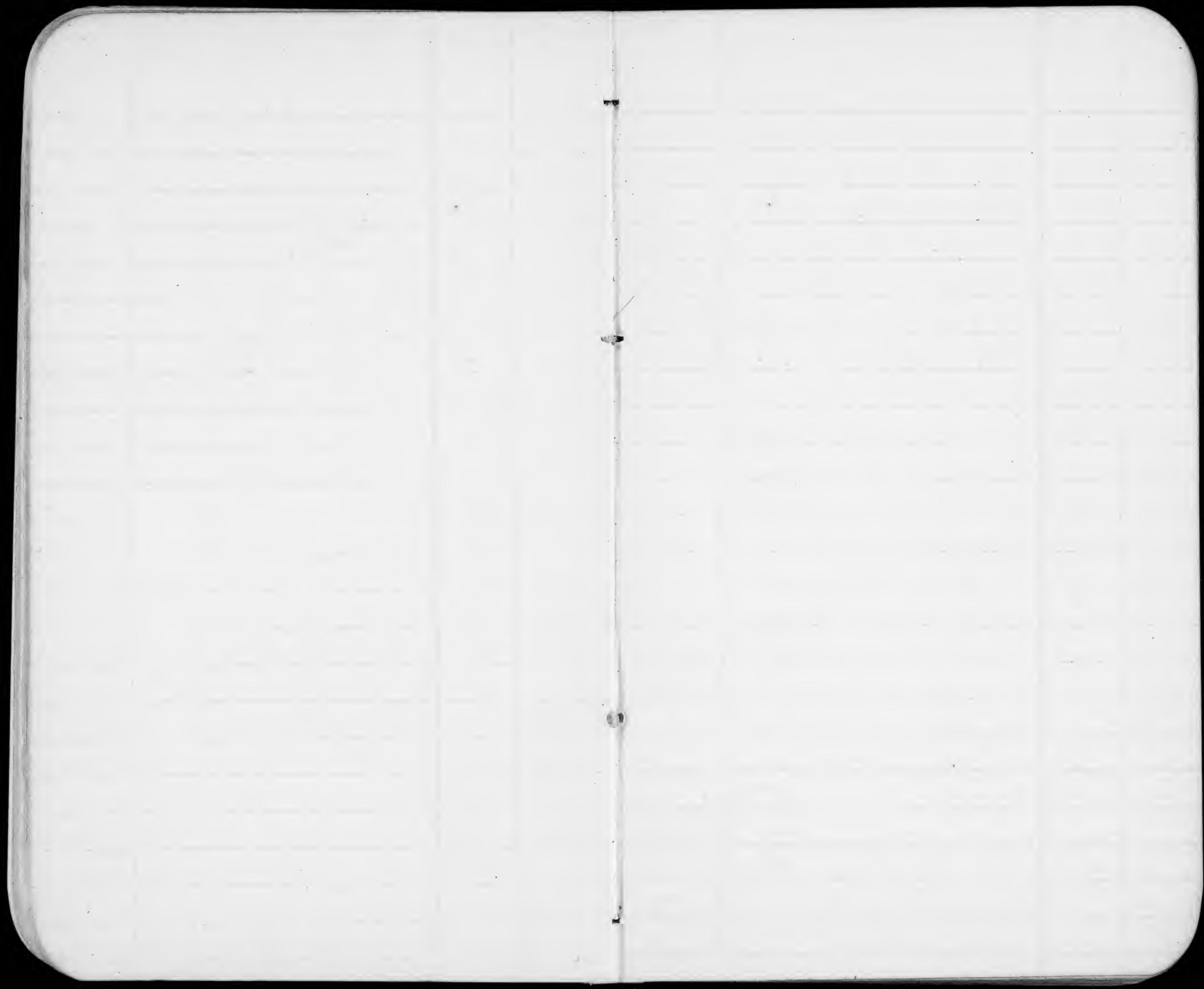
places I found numerous droppings from wild geese showing that they visit this dreary place though probably simply in passing on their way farther to the North to the low land beyond the Cape and northward - just to look. Came to Anchors this morning I saw a Red-throated diver pass overhead winging its way toward this same low land the treasure of which was also shown by the several flocks of Sooty-headed Turnstones which were so common in the ice as we came in this off. On top of the hill a Golden Plover was seen also numerous burrows of Dippers or a closely allied Merganser and the tracks of White Foxes were seen to be numerous by all and to close the list.

of animals noted I may mention a strange little snake which one of the Sailors found dead upon the hillside or bright snow (NB, this latter is in Alcohol)

On the top of the hill to the right as shown in sketch a post or tent was erected with a flag & bottle containing a record was hung to it - The best guide to this place is the remarkably shaped hills, 70 miles from Cape Town which are about 5 to 6 miles to the right of ~~Cape~~ Cape Cloth River, and are shown in the sketch on the following page. Taken about 6 to 7 miles off shore to the east by S.E. - Everything showed shock - dismal about the rapid passage along



10 miles off of California's coast
August 12-1881



Aug. 13th

Ran to the eastward all day along the pack which lay in an unbroken line to the north so that it was impossible to try and get near Howard Island for some time. A heavy sea with high east wind all day increasing in the evening until the furniture &c in the cabin began sliding and thumping about. Thick & foggy showers all day.

Aug. 14th

Steaming for Cape Liborne all day - warm showers from time to time all day, the temperature moderating greatly and rising to over 50° in the PM and the

water at surface to
In the evening we
sighted Cape L. 10 to 20
miles to the southward
for the current setting
northward along shore
has put us out of
our course thus far -
The sea rolling so
heavily to think of stopping
at the Coal mine the
Capt. held us toward Icy
Cape where we hope to
have news from the "Webster"
which was ~~lost~~ in the
ice at last accounts -

Aug. 15th Icy Cape
Steamed slowly up the
coast all day & in
the evening spied three
whales off salitta to the
S. of day Cape - the
jacket on was very

great and these vessels were
in sight this morning they
at 8 a.m. & though we kept
on at 6 knots per hour yet
it was only until 4 P.M. that
we reached the first one
4 P.M. when we took the
two others (4000' & 5000')
We also saw four of them
and learned that the
"Webster" was crushed in
the ice July 3rd and the
crew all got on shore at
Point Barrow and
part of them had got down
the coast to Nau on
the vessel we spied back
by John Howland (New Bedford
Book) The Capt. returned
on board from his & went
back for the 1st mate of the
wrecked vessel who was
there & who soon after came
on board and gave us the

following history of the
loss of his vessel

On the 2^d of July at 11 a.m. they
were closed in by pack ice after
spending the preceding day
hitting it but broad against to
the wind. Their bow was headed
in toward Point Barrow to the
entrance the native village
within plain view. The natives
came on board the scaring
off from the place.

At 12.45 p.m. the ice pack closed
in against the immovable
shore ice, a glau of the whalers
& her sides were crushed in
below the water line that in
20 minutes the water was up
within two ft. of the deck &
every one was put to throwing
provisions, clothing & other
necessaries upon the ice
while as fast as this was done the
people on the ice who had been

on board who came off with sleds
began carrying everything away
canned meat, pilot bread, salt
meat and even the chronometers
charts & charts were carried off.
The boat was placed on the
ice and with a few things they
set out from the natives
the crew started ashore to the
village soon after the vessel
was held fast on the ice
but this held by the ice was
carried slowly off to the north
by the drifting ice which
had closed in to a solid
pack after the ice had
closed in as far as
could be seen.

The moment the vessel
became crushed the natives
climbed aloft like monkeys
and cut away all the sail
which was dragged upon the
ice they also stole the boat till
from the boat after the ice was

put upon the ice-line.
Capt. Donat & his clothes
chests upon the ice-when
trying to get them ashore when
a couple of natives offered
to help & took the clothes boxes.
Before long three men had got
ashore and were picked up
a short time - the next
morning the chest was found
on the beach rifled of all, containing
any native property who were seen
with the clothes being sent to
return anything. The chest
& box were taken & were
soon up & scattered about
among the natives after
refusing to give anything back.
The natives were seen eating
the same meat & pelicans had
been taken from the ice
and when they were asked
for some by the work party
the said they would sell some

at 70000. The natives had
seal & walrus meat & fish, &
no other meat & meat about it.
Barrow for twelve.
The natives down the coast
had a very bad time.
The natives were
driven by the wind & water
down the coast
by the East & West wind
to the north of St. Belcher
bank of the ground - each
one had on the way and were
reduced to boiling & eating of seal
while the sea was still going ahead
was dangerous to your dogs with
but two dogs left with them.
The East (Clifford) & the rock
St. Belcher where they remained
some time until finally the ice
opened up shore sufficiently so that
the natives plodded down the coast in

was far to go to their summer
hunting grounds and in four
days from this start and on the 30th
of July they reached the whaling
"Coral". The crew ~~was~~ picked
up in small parties along the
coast from Pt. Belcher up to Pt. Barrow
between this date and August 10th
when the whalers first reached the
point as we learned afterwards.
After questioning the mate we
sailed up the coast in the eve,
with beautifully clear and
weather and followed the coast
along as close as the sounding
would permit in order to take off
any people who might be left.
The mate of the whale, told us that
she was disabled by her brain
in the ice and had passed to the
north the day after we were
arrived.

Aug, 16th Point Barrow
Rose in the morning to find it so
blowing along shore on the coast
with numerous fragments of
drift ice to be seen. Along shore
with many houses, a mile
apart and from 2 to 6 fathoms
1½ kept along all the m-
speaking several parties
of natives who came off in
kayaks from some of the
many small summer settlements
seen & scattered along from Icy
Cape north to Pt. Barrow
Each village numbers from 2
to 10 conical lodges commonly
covered with pieces of drift
taken from the numerous icebergs
which have taken place
in the vicinity of this part
of coast along Point Belcher
Called by the whalers the
"graveyard" as many vessels

have left their bones here
early in the am we passed
the Sea Horse Islands and
just before noon a dense fog
shut down upon us when
only two or three hours from
separated us from St. Barrow.
We had to lay to and anchor for
the numerous segments of
ground ice made it dangerous
to proceed - During the next 9
hours the fog raised & settled
several times and kept us
in a tantalized condition
and at last after we had a
glimmer of the settlement
at Cape Smyth a party of
Natives came up we learned
that the last of the wrecked party
was taken on board the
whale yesterday - We got
on a little farther and the
fog shut down again so
thick that after running

about 4 miles we laid to
beneath whalers & without
attracting attention from the
4 or 5 whalers which the natives
told us were at anchor just
off the spit at Pt. Barrow -
Clyles had given up all hope
of finding the Point and the
Capt had almost made up
his mind to turn back and
make his way along the coast
the fog ^{partly} cleared and some
water we came off fast
as the Point lay just ahead
and directly the air cleared
so that we saw the houses
abandoned close to the
village on the tip of the Point
We were much pleased
to have away shore and
in an hour were at
anchor off the Point Clark
brought the steamer there
Beloved Capt Brown.

The brig Legal Tender lay close by and reported herself just from S. F. with mail for us which was soon off again.

The cutter being cleared away on 7/1, I went on shore to visit the village while Lt. Myrick took a set of observations for the magnetic dip & intensity. Landing among a lot of rough blocks of ice grounded near Kellacor. I shot

Boat with an interpreter made over and across a wide stretch of shingle lying in successive large ridges. Rocking back

half the width of the spit and which extends from Cape Smith to this extremity. Your vessel lay at a distance and I could see a

few miles to the N. The coast from little over a mile up to Cape Smith is elevated from 30 to 70 feet in an almost continuous alluvial drift sand, sodded over on top, stretches back to the low marshy ground which is everywhere in the interior. Scattered all about the base of this bank were ~~scattered~~ pieces of drift wood but not enough to be counted on for fuel for a party returning here from Cape Smith the alluvium land facing the coast to the S. descends to an elevation of 10 to 15 ft above summer high water and is reduced to about a half mile in width all the way from Cape S. to Pt. Barrow (a distance of about 8 miles) This narrow stretch

or abit separates the water of the ocean on the west from Elson Bay on the east and is made up entirely of pebbly shingle gradually rising in successive small ridges or banks from 15 to 2, for at least half the width of the flat and these mark the position of the sea and water in spring before the banks show, according to the natives I questioned.

Following this belt comes a narrow and sparsely covered with dwarfed vegetation and thin sandy soil mixed with the gravel and shingle.

This sand flat is only 3 to 5 ft above spring high water and is limited on its eastern border by the

Sandy

pebbly beach of Elson Bay. The native village occupies the highest part of the flat which is its Rocheby ~~affinity~~. Pools of stagnant water were quite numerous when over the ground offered suitable places.

Very little drift wood was seen along this flat for less than to the S. of Cape Swift. He reached the village about 80m and I tried to run on a hole with a village in the ~~of~~ sun in light. The native houses are built of whale oil or jawbone and drift wood frames covered with earth & turfe on top which is bright green - their roofs are thatched & built much in the same way of the same materials except that in the latter the entrance is through a kind of trap on the top while the former has

the usual tunnel entrances
standing close beside the ~~squat~~
coches and winter houses
are 4 post platforms upon which
at 60 ft. elevation are piled
the nets - spears various articles
& utensils of household & hunting
gear, scattered irregularly
among the 3 gabled dome
shaped coches & winter houses
and the platforms - were
conical 'lodges' shaped framed
like all those seen along the
coast of this side of Cape Horn
only the numerous wrecks
vessels along here have supplied
these people with heavy canvas
covers for them, tent - all
kinds of whaling gear, bomb
guns, slances & the like
trunks, boxes & the various
spoil from wrecked vessels
lay scattered all about
on the ground & on the

- platforms - Numerous wrecks
lay along the shore & several
Repairs were seen all made
on the same model as those
at Koligine Is. - except that here
at 10 ft. from the sea they are much longer
while only the same width
The tools & weapons in native
use are very nicely made of
Walrus ivory wood neatly
finished as the sea has not touched
will show -
Unfortunately it was so late when
we were on shore that most of
the people not on the rocks were asleep
so we did not see much -
I saw a fine soapstone lamp resting
about 3 ft. It was about 2 ft. long
and 1 wide and shaped & divided as
in the sketch

Among the things I found were two
masks with an attached board over
the back as follows. I succeeded
in  buying one after
some trouble the owner, saying it was
for use in catching whales. He had
two little wooden models of whale
3 inches long tied together, by a
green line a fathom long and
fastened to this mask. These whale
models he refused to sell saying
they were for use in the ritual to
catch whales. These are used by
some kind of shamanism.
The women here have remarkably
mild pleasant appearing features
while nearly all the men are
marked by most villainously
ugly faces showing the most
evil looking community I
have seen anywhere along
the coast. Many even among
the young men with lowing
brows, short tight drawn upper

lip with the projecting under
one and the small vicious
eyes give an animal like
ferocity to their features that reveals
their hideous character. cold blooded
savages - There are about 300 people
living here and 20 to 30 houses.
~~Finally~~ I made some inquiries
of the natives about the game to be
found near or in this vicinity and
obtained the following -
Reindeer numerous especially in
winter on the low hills to the south -
East of town a couple of days trip
with sleds - The natives gather
in boats up a small river in
Hornigal saw a number of good deer
~~caribous~~ bodies lying under
cactus at the point - they had
been killed in spring brought
down by the low temperature of
the cache sunk into the perpetually
frozen ground here but the flesh
showed no signs of taint

Great numbers of King Eiders
with a smaller number
S. Vireo nest on the tundra
about Cape Smyth - Black Mant
also nest on these tundra as well
other waterfowl just how
plentiful I could not learn
The eiders can be killed in
numbers at their flying place
when they cross the spit about
midway of its length. When they
pass daily from Elson Bay to the
sea & back - this last all summer
while in spring & again in
Moulting - young duck & these
may be had. In spring &
fall fish are numerous
and not uncommon all summer
The fish are Dog Salmon - Salmon
Trout & a species of White fish.
In spring & early summer
Walrus are very numerous
also again in fall - Seal are
also common during the

open season and are caught
through ice in winter.
Polar Bears are not uncommon in
winter. From the number of
White & Red Fox Skins and Wolf Skins
in the traps & the trading it is
evident that these animals are rather
common along the coast.
We got our boat about
10 PM and were given until
tomorrow eve to pack our letters
for sending down on the 1st of Sept
Tent which takes on board
a cargo of whale bone & oil & leaves
soon for S. F.

Aug. 17th Point Barrow
Rain and fog most of the day.
Spent most of the time in preparing
our mail - A lot of natives
came on board in the afternoon
and a collection of were looking
watches it would be hard to
discover - They have an air

of ill concealed spite which
shows in the brutal sullen
way they go about with lowering
faces as though ready to
perform some vile treachery at
a moments notice. The Whalers
are afraid to offend them
and are continually giving
them presents which the
natives rather look upon as
their right and as we can see
on one or two occasions it requires
only a slight contradiction or
any denial & demand to give
them, faces a suddenly. The
expression though they are
helpless & had to submit with
as good grace as possible.
Should a small party of men
be set down here for a winter
near these rascals they
would be forced to lead a most
miserable existence for
not only would they have

this property by constant pilfering
or outright robbery but their
lives would lie in the hands of
any desperado (of which every
place along the coast boasts ^{several})
whose whim should lead him to
oppose a trache or attack
(See Sherard Osborne's "North-
West Passage" for vagrions
account of these people and
I can vouch for their not
having improved in any
way except to have better
arms since then.)
The whalers have up to
late kept the people here
supplied with trache loading
rifles & fixed ammunition
and though there was no
whiskey to be seen yet it
is a common thing for the
whole settlement to be on a
grand drunken bout in summer.
Winchester rifles are common

all along this coast and at Point Hope we saw one native with a sheep's rifle while I saw several natives at Pt. Barrow showing cartridges for this gun & asking for more. In fact the first request they make when offering trade is for cartridges which bring so much they turn to something else.

The swells shut down gloomy & dark.

The current runs from a knot to one & a half around this point at present.

Open water only extends off 10 to 15 miles to the south and west. The Capt. of a whaler here tells of being shut in the pack off to the north of here a long way and running fast for a month. A dog port

at which time he was

lying alongside a grattlor of level ice crashing off as fast as he could sail to the north from the north head. He remained here for days so motionless that the drift lead was not stirred from its original position on the bottom. Afterwards the pack opened out & he with another vessel rec'd by manager to escape.

August 18-Left Pt. Barrow early in the morning a number of whaling Captains came on board to see us off and invited the Capt. to leave to get a little farther on along the N. shore — they came to say good by and leave some letters on board. They seemed much pleased at the prospect of their being a signal station

located here.

When we were steaming all along shore ~~over~~ ^{near} Point Bécler

~~Robert~~ Black-throated Loons were common - also numerous flocks of Red Phalaropes and King Eiders. Ducks with a few Vireos.

Long-tailed and Least are also quite common - I saw only north of Icy Cape - also a pair of Broad-billed Auks close by the vessel - these auks are the same species as common at the Bécler Islands.

When we looked off we saw quite a number of Baird's Sandpipers and the Chestnut-headed Turnstones were seen about some small pools. Also a few downy Buntings and Tobey

The Arctic tern was quite numerous darting about uttering its shrill cries.

The Pomarine Shearwater all up the coast we saw also and the natives brought off some Black Gulls at first mistaking them wing-lathers. At 9 P.M. our small boat on board the freighter was now started away and a strong wind blowing a stiff sea - wind - which lasted until evening and with the current against us made our progress very slow.

Aug 19

Left Point Bécler in the morning and kept along shore the coast all day as the ~~wind~~ was a surf on shore was too heavy

to count a landing at St. Peter,
as we had hoped.

Aug. 20th

Gliding down the coast all day I hoped to be able to coal at the mine or iron Cape Beaufort but the
tiny village which with
fog so vast, so the idea
had to be abandoned.
The boat passed over for
a short time at Cape
Cape Sabine (to the south of)
at the mouth of a small
river to look for coal
but no signs were seen
was obliged to return bringing
some fossiliferous sandstone
to the passion and
left Cape Lisburne behind
about 5.30 P.M. - The rough
frowning cliffs of the tall
headland stood out under

a cap of dense fog whose
ragged edges frayed
drapery obscured the form of
the cliffs and shed a pale
peculiar light over the
bare brown of the cliff
whose aged wrinkles courses
and water worn scores
stood out strangely, down
several narrow cut channels
the small foaming streams
of water dashed into the
sea at each fall about
appearing like a series of
ice fog circled the nests of
murrey & Kittiwakes,
just at dark about 9 P.M.
we passed Point Hope
upon which the sea was
boiling in huge white
rollers. The wind & sea which
had been heavy ever since we
came to Cape Lisburne
were still heavier forward

the Crown) not dragging
along under sail & steam
about 8 1/2 knots per hour

Aug 21st

Standing along all day across
the entrance to Port Clarence -
toward the Deomedes Islands.
In the afternoon a fog but down
of variable thickness but denser
toward evening.

We reached the Bells and
passed through late in the
evening the fog and darkness
preventing any sight of the
shores or islands being seen.
This is a most inconvenient
place for fog.

Aug. 22d

A gale from N.E. all night
with the current fog against
it kept us in the vicinity
until the morning at the

foot of a pitchy deck and
forced us to go under little
steam for fear of striking -
The fog & misty wind still all
day with the winds from the
same direction & rising in
the afternoon to same time
the fog was so much
in density that between 4 & 5
P.M. we were forced to anchor
with the hedge out.

Aug. 23d

Fog with gale from the S.E. all
day we steamed & sailed about
slowly all day but the
dense fog precluded the idea
of trying to get into Bells
Bay though we cannot be far
away from the place.

Aug. 24 - Bells Bay

The fog lifted in the early
morning and we steamed
ahead all day reaching

Plover Bay at 5 PM -

When the fog lifted we found that the current had set us back 75 miles since we passed the Straits. Capt. H. says it was an average of 1 1/4 knots per hour, with a temperature of about 40°. The 3 o'clock repellent faces of the mountains but off in the top by cap of fog showed grim & rocky crags. Came steaming into the harbor and found an old boat in the spit the Schooner Golden Heel with Lieut. R. Ray and his party of men on board on their way to establish a station at Point Barrow for the Signal Service.

Ray wishes to follow the Colville & Kukak Rivers and if the ice is sufficiently favorable hopes to make a journey off to the N. over

the ice to try and discover a new land in that direction. This plan had already been in my mind and I think he will be very likely to succeed unless the roughness of the ice prevents.

Mr. Murdoch an ornithologist is in the party and Lt. Ray assures me that he intends paying attention to the native customs and beliefs.

I presented the Lt. with one sledge and Capt. H. gave him a small sledge & I loaned deer skins which will be very useful to him.

Aug. 7th Plover Bay -
Lt. Ray came on board to breakfast this morning and after a chat on his plans and then the Corwin took the Schooner

in tow & took her outside the heads when her sails filled with a light breeze - Ray went on board and we saluted her with the whistle & flag & she dipped her flag. Stood off up the coast toward Point Barrow. Mr Lt. says the charles got this schr. to take the party to the point & for the whole party of 10 men amounts to 4000 and his chs. to an outfit to one hour 25000.

As soon as we cast off the charles returned to our anchorage & the crew were employed all day ashore.

I took a turn on shore in the afternoon but

only found some Ring Plover & a little Sandpiper and a single Ruddy Gull & a single Rarotin all the way down the coast, on St. Lawrence Bay the three species of Anks common on the Bismarck were numerous. was also the Curlew, Kestrel, Killdeer, Redgea Fulmar, 2 species of Puffin & quite a number of possible Pigeon Guillemots - I have not seen the Marbled Gull nor the Arctic Skua though it may be somewhere on the coast. The Glaucous & Herring gull were rather common as also King Eiders flying in flocks to the south with also Long-tail & Short Scoter. The first I saw was seen passing southward way after we left.

An albatross (S. antarcticus) was common in
the streams, and seen a few miles
into the bay the other day. We came
into the bay from the south
where several flocks of King
penguins were seen passing
aboard.

Aug. 26 Poos Bay

Rained steadily all last night
but ceased about this am and
the sky remained cloudy with snow
moving about high over the tops
of the hills. A light wind blowing
tended to dispel the mist
in the bay. The steam launch
was spoken about soon after
breakfast taking a couple of
men & gone in first along for
interior of the Cape. A short time
and started up the bay to visit
a scrap of land further
bearing this according to the
natives. It stood a little
above up the bay just to the south
of the main harbor. We were

Moors wintered in the Plover river
on up the main arm of this
deep glacier fjord.
On our way side the mountains
rise steeply from the water in
cliffs and sharp ridges of
irrimbergs and pinnacles
of whose summit made a
separate line 6 to 800 feet
above the water. The sides
of the slopes are a well exposed
mud with red & grey
intercations. The first mountain
as a whole into a few reddish
but somewhat the water, have
an appearance of nothing
but a deep ravine & cliff
along the sides - sharp ridges
along which serrated lines of
spur and pillar & rounded
pinnacles stand jagged top.
This combined with the
dark red black & brown
soil of the side back rock

in harsh silence, yet when
in good lighting Providence
gives an air of desolate
sub-methane impressiveness
the scene which seems to
weigh down a bor meadow
like some well and silent
drown - seems like a scene
of numerous waterfalls
the back-bone a speck and
the wilderness of the scene
for miles & miles away
dark grey to black & of
glowing fire on the following
with voices and moans all
in keeping with the rest and
one thought makes feel the
wild spirits of this solitude
while the snow white hills
at a distance look like
giant spirits lost in the
voiceless wild upon the
billows of which the impatient
rushing of the water seems

booke like an ill timed intermission
here & there at the base of the
cliffs a small patch of
green snow & there a little
soil had lodged & furnished
a stand to some to gain a
foothold.

W^{ns} passed along many narrow
conculata were seen & a few
of cirsaria when first state
Phalaris picta was also
quite common & several stuck
I caught were found to be
the bill of the small cretaceous
which abounds here.

Marbled Gull mostly & also quite
common along shore with
Pigeon guillemot - A number
of violet green Laysan
and Lam. Glauces & many
Kittiwakes (robin)

After an of 3 hours down
we approached the end of the
bay when we took a dip

back in an amphitheatre
like valley a side to the
road to Tromsø from the
Krosselidet farm of the
name of it at the head of the
bay with stone walls set in
the ground and
possible in time past
The grass can now be ploughed
but about half the winter
open belly, the rest
and small pieces of
wood as though the trees
not been felled but
overhanging. A hundred
yards farther along stood
to of the two or three big
tents of the Reindeer herds
we were in the rock grotto
who was all out looking
at our approach. I packed
and went to the house which
was made of numerous pieces
of old worn broken boards

a great piece of patchwork
of rotless and good pieces. The
men who met us were two
old young men and a
tall dignified man all aged men
who was the husband of one of the
women who came down to
gather of a girl of 30 years
old who had died in a
brand on each side of the
hut from which stones &
traps the stones quite plain
fractured with a light conical
foot resting the round cap
the largest with a hole
in which a small tub in
which lived the old couple
hanging on to the string of the
Both tents so extremely
filthy both men went when
the snow was being covered with
garbage to get the whole
camp smelled very badly
on the one side of the hole

to him to my understanding
say a man of fifty years
being scattered about on the
ground inside of our house
as you would think we were
some number of people with
clothing and such a likely time
as I step in with shoes
filled with soft water, to find
myself in an open room
of wooden walls filled with
fish except salmon trout
that with a few small strips
of dried or fresh salmon skin
lime, stone was now done
overas - & a few
wooden kettles and water
and a couple of wooden
Sheep-horn water dipper
comprised the house, a the
house for winter. We had a
big stone house in some
place as well as Espe
Waukegan. The house people

offered the Captain some deer
fat in a piece of intestine but
he politely declined.
Several Eskimo dogs were
wandering about outside
sniffing suspiciously at our
heels and some of the usual
butchered moose dressed
were seen standing against
the outside of the tent with
a half dozen deer skins
made on the same model
but through hideous - rotten
Odor in it, several of the
skins also a brightly painted
trap spear on shaft some
~~one~~ & not long. The old man
pointed out a hole torn in
the side of the tent where a
Brown Bear came down
to make an entrance one
day when the women were
left alone and after making
a lunch upon some rabbit

standing in line he would
back to the hill leaving
the women to receive their visit
at the houses. The stone piles
of mossy turf outside the
shelters are being used for
fuel for firing the steam
trains to the end of the
line. The men often
have to go out to the
piles of brushwood
shelters made of brushwood
wood. The families go out to
the hills and go back
for the day when the men
leave them go to the hills
around the line of Tigray.
There are not so many
as they are said to be.
The day is over and
the children and women
are two young men
to the rock. When the
shelters of the houses

rocky valley at a loping
trail with the springy gait
of practiced mountaineers
men like the Indians
many of them have the East
Capitan though we could hardly
recognize with our legs a man
not 4 or 5 ft. long no nose
or compared to the Indians
They all have a frank frank
which they get from the men
carrying a gun with
shoes, they meet out on the trail
with them to know nothing produces
a favorable impression by men
however it is for good to men
We waited here between the hills
when at last we see the herd of
deer come going slowly through
a gap with the hills of the valley
The two young men drove them
slowly along and all day the
village had to gather us about
the houses when they go out for

the deer) we went down out to meet them as the old man told us the deer did not like to come near the houses when the dogs were. Passing over a mossy broken cover to a knoll with various plants filling the interspace forming the densest mat of vegetation you seen in the vicinity you come to a meadow like that through which ran several small streams which took their origin on the meadow bright green and dotted with a few flowers though the deer are here to day down through the bushes to be seen in the rest of the steppes. Come a herd of about 200 Reindeer their sleek coats distending in the sunlight they ramble gently along plucking a mouthful of juicy grass

at intervals or playfully taking turns to leap over another once I saw one get down his hind foot & strike at another with his antlers & the other, thus by jumping about in various ways until he had right do until they were right in front of us, then the deer did not run away but the young ones I found came running this & that deer began to run away very about 1000 or 1100 yards & I saw 3 pairs of the reindeer for the first time with antlers very long slender round, with shiny eyes and sleek coats of rich dark brown or mottled milky white and brown make a picture strange & rarely handsome. The fawns are all the redder but they however when though some of them had begun to

shed it & it hung in long strands
from their hands looking like
Spanish moss hanging from the
branches of a dead cypress -
We told the natives we wanted
to buy two ~~go~~ deer & they said
they would sell us the flesh of two
fawns but that they would not
part with the skins. I tried hard
to get them to keep a dog but
they wouldn't get up its skin for
a specimen but they refused
saying they never kill a dog
to keep their sledges with all
their effects when fall comes
and that it is hard to get out from
the mountain villages to the
timber when there is deep
snow. Each young man went
to the herd & walking up to
a fawn caught it by the
leg & severing it a little
from the rest had his companion
hold it until ~~it~~ ^{it} was ready to hand

while he took his knife &
placing the knife point over
the fawn on the left side to
slicing it with the left hand
made a cut down ~~the~~ ^{the} to a
second tearing movement made
so fast as to cut ~~the~~ ^{the} skin
into the chest cavity - the knife
was then drawn ^{right} & the
fawn was laid on ^{right} side.
The old woman then came
up & taking some blood from
knives she washed the fawn
thoroughly & washed it away
from the skin & now the
fawn was ^{right} legs & the other legs
at ^{right} a long skin with legs &
wings under the fawn nose and
then ^{right} from the fawn ^{right} some
water into the side of the fawn
so as to lay open the same
more upon it though & more
just above the knife without
the above was all the skin removed

voted and as soon as the funeral
was fairly over the women
thinned them out.
The word of yesterday, the
skins of the animals that
the next morning the ship
would bestow on us left a coated
tear in the cloth to prevent
water.

The young fellow who helped
to bring in the sheep brought out
a dog and brought it over
to the getting out of the
boat and passed it to a dog
which had been the old
shepherd. The dog
came up and when
the sheep came back to the
boat presented him with
a piece of which the
latter ate in a voracious way
and then the dog barked
at the boat and the
shepherd who had been
carrying the sheep
had to get up and take

water covered with a skin
disease (psoriasis). His
skin was discolored -

At 10 AM - reached the village
and when on the way up the
steep incline we passed
the big golden when

I saw a few hours ago
one of the dogs from
the ship sitting on
the road side. He is
the dog that the
shepherd had brought
to eat his meat.
He had to do it but just
as we approached the ship
he went to following
the boat by a number of
wood today.

With Best Rems Kā

Yours, Kān-ān, Kān-gān
Mountainship P. T. S. Kān

isn't over. Kit taking the
tolls, if it is within
box at an

marked it out of the

box in 30

20 min (approx)

3 min rock

4 min rock

5 min long to

6 min mistings

7 min

8 min go, not

9 min a min ha

10 min at Kip

Man = Kit have

While at Flores Bay we learned
that a Russian Minnow has
been here & gone north also
that the Rodgers' family
search in 1885 left
her for St. Michael about a
week ago.

On the 19th from 1200
A tuber needed for sleds
was seen in one of the
ice holes. The men
broke into the hole &
the dogs followed
the owner back for a fisher.

Aug. 27th left Flores Bay
Early in the morning we
tramped away from town
waited for Steenigs to appear
with a deer dog which
had run away from us outside
a house. Good day's rapins.
Nothing of interest today.

Aug. 28. Dismal day
true for all the day -
After 9 AM on we stopped
at the large florence for
as is so long as the small
dog & heavy sleds & dogs
with the dogs make it
difficult trying to proceed -
We stopped at 1200 &
bought a number of ethnologic
fodder like stone beans
living in houses held up
on side of the hill and others
inside of tough new banks
like all the houses outside.

Alaskan coast pens on
Sledge & King Is. In place
of dirt the outside of the house
is protected by a rough wooden
upright wall of stones with
an arched stone covered
passage way 30 to 30 ft long
leading on a slight incline
up to the floor of the room
there are oak & pine
admiry and the floor
and walls are made
of flat stones on rock 2 ft
from the floor
Thus the house is however
not of wood the arched shelter
and is covered with stones
of the Chitina high land
built upon the surface of the
ground with a single arched
entrance of stone and shelter
and the roof covered
carefully with stones
30 ft. high. Roof is made

posts over the entrance the
summer house so close by it
erected the cache for the men
furs, skins. The framework
of this is of wood but
the sides & roof are made of
galves hide & hair &
skins on -
Come you to see the entrance
to the summer house through
a short arched room or entry
built up of wood & stone
A sort of porch here has but
a single post upon which
there are four stones being
the posts & roof resting upon
these they are fastened
them to the side to the
one kitchen & last the
other standing on a
wooden frame of logs
is inclosed within a fence
and a single arched

woolly down among the
dry things here.

I tried to get a book here
but found that the hair
taken all their kept
spad 7 stored the skins
for the summer.

The Phalacrocorax
is molting to orange
colored with orange
wing quite a different
specie than the Vega.

A young Albatross
like the one seen above,
was seen just as
we anchored today.
The following sketch shows
the parts in which the
bill ornaments are shed

Obtained a partly along
pecimen of the crested auk
the Simekli today



1 = piece shed

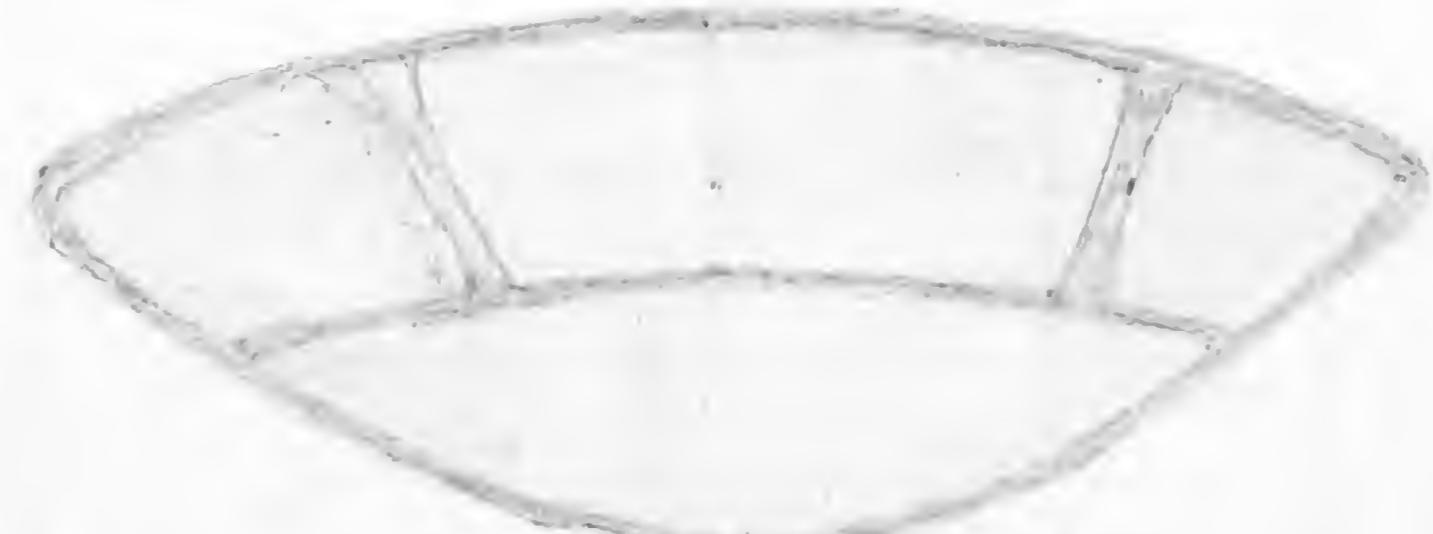
2 = 2^d "

3 = 3^d "

4 = 4th "

5 = piece shed with 1-2 or 3 at most

The sketch below of a crested auk
seen at Point Barrow in a camp
of 25 long-tailed Arctic birds
was about 30 cm.



Aug. 29th Post Anadyr
Steaming on toward the NE,
Cape Wrangel land in it
a rough sea & heavy wind
from the NE, all day -
Passed Cape Serp in the
M - and were off sight
of land the next day
Rogers Fulmar - the
Pomarine Jaeger very
Numerous in the air

Aug. 30th Wrangel Id.
Wind SSW as yesterday
Kept on our course till after
noon when land was seen
and was raised rapidly
until when we were only
about 20 miles off Wrangel Id
when we found the sea
growing so thick that
shut off the front of us -
Exhaling go away to the
Also to the NE - so we

backed out & stood along the edge
of the pack which this N.E. wind
is pushing steadily along down
the shore - we had to get
in to Herald Is - around to
the North of this pack out it
is very much less.
No trace of new fallen snow
could be seen and but very
few snow banks were visible -
the ice is smooth when we
left at this part of the coast.

Aug. 31st Herald Id -
Early in the morning we stood
back around the ice to the
North and headed in for
Herald Is - which came in
sight in the middle of the day
The high north east wind and
heavy sea which continued
all day to get increasing
much during the day that
evening after noon we were

forced to lay 2 or about 10
miles from the Island -

By 2 P.M. a heavy gale
and a very heavy sea
made the "Crown" roll &
plunge about in a very
peculiar manner.

September 1st

The gale & sea from
the NE, continued with
increased violence all
day. We kept our
position, not to a
dollar for it was so rough
that had we tried to go up
the road on the deck would
be rolled under and washed
away - As soon as we
dropped the deck all
into it - wash over & in
spas, rolling & and the
deck flew into the ground
washed by the heavy gale.
(The above is written off the boat.)

Sept 2

aid too in the still continued
gale from the NE until 3
P.M. when the mizzen, ~~starboard~~^{starboard} was
broken by a heavy sea -
As soon as this was repaired
at 3 P.M. we got under way
and started off for Kotzebue St.
We were continually slipping
back in the gale - took into
boat on deck to prevent
them rolling into the water
during the noon hour (no
darts) The mizzen is so weak
from its being broken & poorly
mended the first part of the
season - the gale and squalls
all the first two-thirds of
the day.

The downing sky - with the
boisterous waves of a dark
ullen & sombre hue
by 10 P.M. we afloat, the gale
dropped out and everything

Combined made the outfit
notchedly uncomforable.

September 3rd

The wind steadily and
very high all day - the old
would still manage to run
up north but became turbulent
the timbered side rising
then exposed and soon it was
for the fog which kept on
but suddenly it would be
very clear.

just before nightfall we
left the ledge & came to
anchor to wait for the fog
which did not get to be high
toward a current of 3 p.m. a
knob setting to the left
a number of Redpolls
fulmars saw one knob
and seen during the
day. There probably live in
the vicinity of Pt. Hebe -

Sunday

September 4th

Laid too in the fog until
noon when we got under
way & steamed slowly to the E. E.
to some Arctic Terns
Perfed common gull
glaciers & floes were also
seen to the east
the west of us all day with
nothing but fog in dense
in the air that we came
to anchor at 8 P.M. for the
night.

Sunday

September 5th

the weather was still foggy
but along on a course broad
with sea to the east that they
had passed. A solitary Redpoll
was strayed off in the fog
came aboard, early this
morning for a time and then
left. On the first of the
day it was low fall



Sketch of a rock formation on the beach at Laramie, Wyo.
A. H. D. 1900

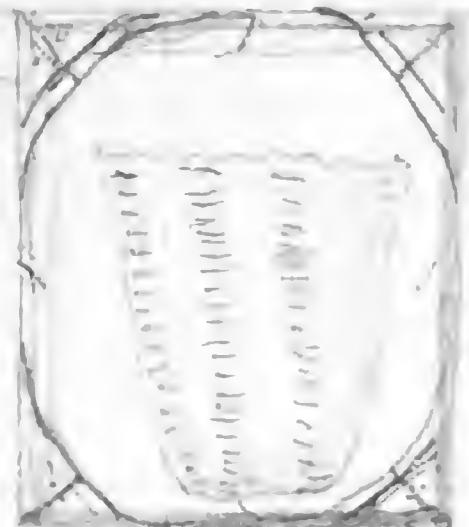
of phosphorescent globules
flashing out & disappearing like
fireflies and with nearly the
intensity the water was limpid
all of these points were glowing
as it was on several nights
along the Oregon coast
tried down them.

After 6000 we came to the
fish traps to the coast.

~~Tuesday~~

Sept. 6 - Otohah outlet to Laramie
About 5 a.m. we got under way and
steamed down the coast past several
small ^{fish traps} ~~seasame~~ villages until
off Hatchet outlet where we stopped
Alaska - There was a fresh wind
blowing & Capt. H. Proctor & I went
on shore - We found that there
was but one 6 to 8 tent in
place of the 150 which were there
when we were off this point
earlier in the season
Tents were up along the shore bank

I went out on elephant
trails and hung full of
drying fish - which latter consists
of dog Salmon and the rich
fish flesh makes a fine, fat
color & a ~~thin~~ ^{thin} skin
adding greatly to the appearance
of the village. I secured photo's
of the camp which will, in
itself, have a description.
The natives were very interested
but not too venturesome to kill
a few tame & wild deer, the
onlyable of they told me that
they had bought fire-arms
Cartridges from the C. P. of India
native who was in here some
time ago. There were several
chariots about the camp one
of which I bought - Several about
the size of a pony & two
holding 30 gallons were seen.
These latter were shaped & made
as follows -



I tried to buy one
night but there was
no way go & I never
tried again, wished to make
such a job of the natives but
I did not get one.
The coast brought long dogs
including Ambacatu, a
American we grewed
Teak. The natives never set
their salmon nets by pushing
on a long pole up to the water
but a long pole was pushed
over the end and then
with the swing the pole
over the house & their dogs were
staked out & there was many
fat can be called looking
little children to follow about.
After a short time we started
on board & started for the
head of Kotme so the weather
& water became very warm
at no advanced and the

Chamisso Is, Aug
September 9th

Wind calmed down
we had a beautiful evening
the sun setting on bright red
clouds soft like foam and
so clear, brilliant light
as at full moon swaying
like a large molten silver
on whose face we could
see very distinctly with the
glasses the crater. Directed
towards day a few of the stars
pale & glittering light along
which we steamed. As the
orange aurorae faded
over the sun the stars and
planets came out one after the
other with their brilliant
diamond points dotting the
sky in solitary radiance
for the small stars were
rendered invisible by the
brilliance of moon. About
9.30 P.M. we came to anchor
just off Chamisso & Puffins
Island Chonamula.

by the moon's direction. Managed to get
the traps & pulled up to the ship
in which we found consists of
a rugged, precipitous mass of
(approximately) talcose & mica
schist it runs to the sea for
long distance. The surface
with a low but thick growth
of bright green grass which
any soil gives it a growth.
The water did considerable
maggot fishing, the mussels
which appear to be numerous
on its rugged sides to a large
number of little holes. The
sea was very choppy
and the sea of rough
water from which they come
look like patches bottoming the
face of the massive pillars
like this of the sea and the
blue water very innocent
and the only one I could get

at in the short time I was
on the island shot & killed
curiously a tame mutton
Caught him in my hand.

Myriads of Horned Puffins
circled around the island
the island or stood in rows
along the edge of the rocks,
and rocks & ledges with
amusing gravity as only
considering of getting wing
then we came within 10 or
so feet. The island is composed
in every place where the
poor feet hold on the dirt which
fills it. The ground is
sand & gravel which
sul is trodden down by the feet
so though the place not twice
as soft as a large number of
people. Under the rocks
the goats now and then seen
swimming in everywhere &
even from moment to the

occupant would pop out &
with a startled glance and
evident alarm flung him
into the air. A constant
screeching & growling issued
from under ground number
from the Puffins upon the
rocks though these latter
occasionally band with a
kindness to each other
but for instance the Doctor
began climbing up the steep
side of the rock a Puffin
perched on a rock a few rods
higher stretched himself
up the full length of its
leg and craned its neck
over and gave a keen
scrutiny first with one eye
and then the other as though
too surprised to utter a
sound & then he brought
out several deep grunts
as a kind of communication.

this strange apparition - this part of the rock.

The Doctor turned into one, drawing her up crossed the
atmosphere to find the ~~it~~ now so short to Charnwood
cause of his state of sound - the air of connects the two as
the latter respirates the ~~it~~ and water to
respiration and the water produces a ~~the~~ rip in which
of the noise by the Puffin - ~~it~~ from I never before seen
which missed the bird without

Not a single young one was
seen - There were thousand
of Morus arctica & only
saw one circinate. While
the cliff I saw a Puffin
going in & stuck back to the
field crosswise in his
gape. The young Adelie
Kottaei (the only other bird
on the island) all occupied
nest more or less soluble
forms a piece, ^{thin} ragged
shaved slices like ^{thin} ~~shaved~~
shaped not on the shelves &
craggy rocks - I secured a
fine photographic view of

the water ~~the~~ of times ~~the~~
and ~~the~~ and ~~the~~ a ~~the~~ ~~the~~
pink back out of sight
A number of old Spheniscus
and Adelie a few minutes
the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
seen here - The ~~the~~ ~~the~~
on a fine white band
break on the ~~the~~ ~~the~~
of Charnwood Island the big
the side we made our way
back to the ~~the~~ ~~the~~
roaches on the ~~the~~ ~~the~~
by the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
Marking the position of
the astronomical station

located here by the former,
I secured a photograph of the
place upon the top of the
largest post which is about
15 to 18 ft. high is inscribed the
following on a space few square

H. B. M. S. About the base
BLOSSOM was inscribed
in Capitals
SEPTEMBER H. B. M. S. Howell
1826 1848 P.
and Below
July 1849.



These inscriptions
on the Southern
face -
Also on the same
post was the
"Rowan" 1880 +
n.s.s. Yukon 1888
On the small
post about 6 to 8 ft
high was carved

the following which is written
on the outer column -

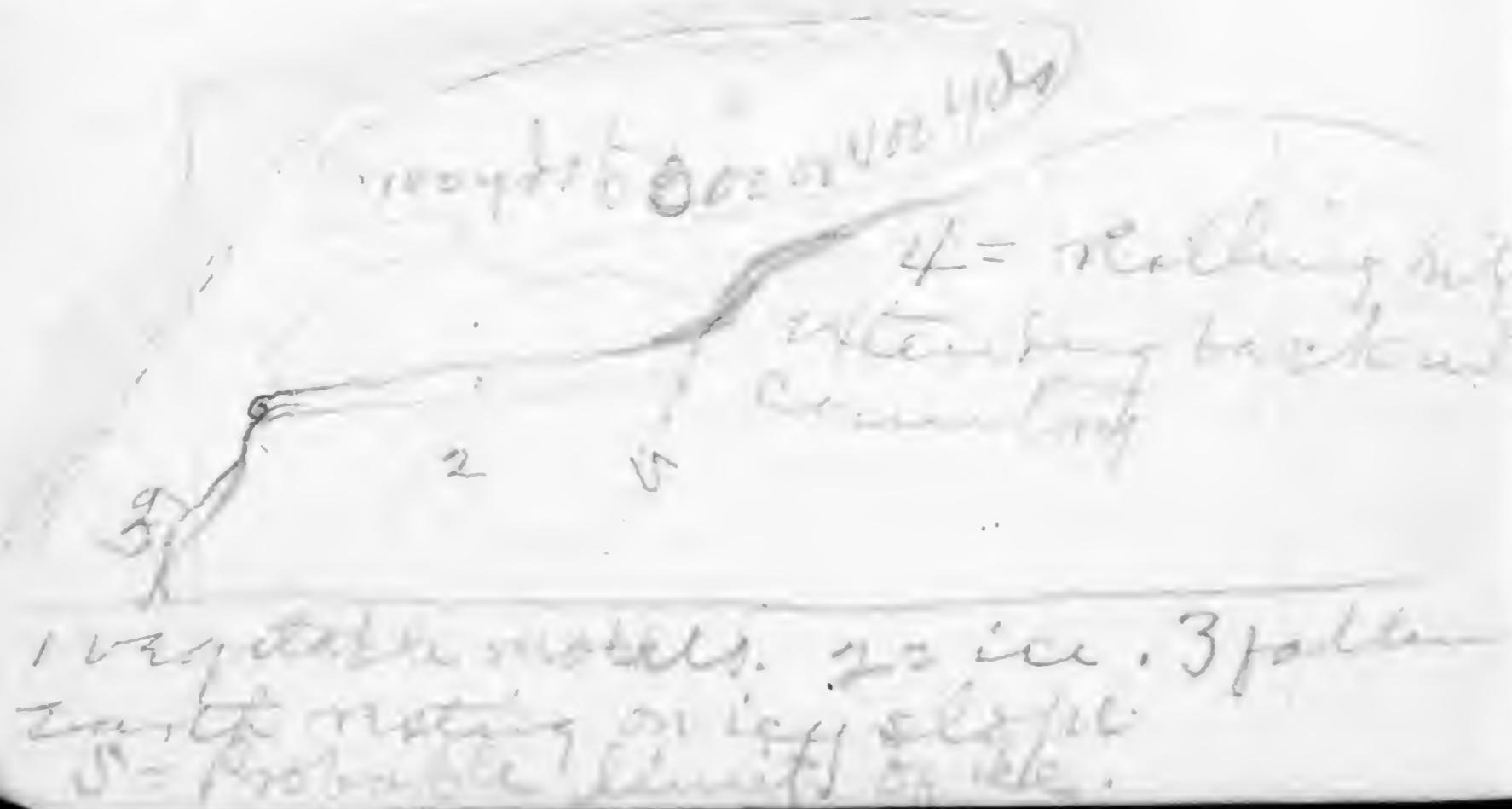

P. A. K.
3 KCNEAH = Potishay
1838
C. 29 New
no CSM
TC + MC

Both these posts are
erected upon a jutting rock
and supported by a mass of
rocks at their base.
They are in a good state of
preservation though the
inscriptions are becoming
diffused by exposure to the
weather. I'll add

the base of the rocks in ground was a loam with the gray & yellow lichens dotted with very many scarlet cranberries — At about noon the party started along the river we made our way slowly back to the boat and went on toward the Esopus. Then up came the anchor we steamed up opposite bluffs on Elephant Point when the water shoaled so we were forced to anchor in $2\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms. We went ashore to the bluffs containing the ice about which so much has been said and after a look along it we the shore we returned to the vessel. We found the water within about 140 feet high (measured) and

to be made up mainly of ice along its base for about 3 miles from the ice has frequently a projecting snout under which the water flows like ice often 15 to 20 ft. and the ~~shoal~~ snout slopes up to a flat surface, the ice hidden by an inclining bank of soft soil fallen from the top of the hill above. This sloping bank is covered with a luxuriant vegetation mainly grass & cliff with ~~old~~ ~~strongly~~ Alder bushes at places and the slope bank is completely hidden a more less abrupt rising wall of ice 5 to 20 feet high forming the base of the cliff — over this ice is a layer of from a foot to

go off, of vegetable mould +
peat, upon which rises a
fair growth of grass.
Sloping back up a graded
surface a small rd goes
to less the surface of the
slopes and meets a slope
rising to a minor ridge
single and curving up
to the rounded summit
of the rolling hill which
parts into the valley
from river. The following
outline gives an idea of
a section of the country.



Up along the S. border a
camellia shrub falls in and
from the mass of decaying vegetable
matter reappears. I made a
section into the face of the cliff
at a slight projecting point
I found an old 8 cent. house
buried in the earth with
two feet of vegetable mould on
top of it. It was exposed in
section by the cutting of
the bank and noted as in the
following section -



The base of the nest rested upon an alder
7 inches in diameter at butt and
the outer lip ~~the~~ was composed
of alder sticks from branch to 3 or
4 inches in diameter, 7 or
8 inches to 5 or 6 ft. long. ~~These~~
all the smaller sticks had ~~the~~
bark taken off many of
them being ~~with~~ with the teeth
and all show the teeth marks
abundantly. The entire nest
was ~~follow~~ followed down
of frozen ground here and except
frozen blocks, two along the
~~upper~~ ~~upper~~ ^{where it} ~~was~~ ^{was} laid
lightly. Upon each side of the
nest a nest of alder was
placed on the same level
and the ice apparently frozen
the ~~so~~ ^{so} ~~nest~~ ^{nest} ^{which}
the nest itself, on the sides
was showing the apparent
plan ~~form~~ ^{form} of this
nest with ^{which} I brought

away some of the sticks
from the nest - they were all
alder and water-logged and
so it was not too easily broken
to pieces with the finger nail
~~After a short time~~

Second day of the extra
and the plant is
Cassiope or Andromeda
a single vine ~~with~~ with
pale pinkish or white flowers

